

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

April 1st continued
true not complete

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1898-TWELVE PAGES.

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IT LOOKS LIKE WAR

Little Doubt that the President Has Given Up Hope for Peace.

WILL NOT ASK CONGRESS FOR MORE TIME

Begins Work on Message to Be Submitted Next Monday.

DOUBT AS TO THE COURSE TO PURSUE

It Will Probably Be a Recognition of Cuba's Independence.

WAR EXPECTED TO FOLLOW THIS ACTION

President Gets the Views of His Cabinet Advisers, and Starts on His Last Document Bearing on the Situation.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—There is little doubt that the president and the members of his cabinet now regard a conflict with Spain as almost inevitable, which will in all probability be sent in next Monday, and certainly early next week, it is understood the president will review at some length the record as it stands between this government and Spain, but will not insist upon further time in which to continue negotiations in which to reach a peaceful solution of the Cuban question.

The cabinet meeting this afternoon was unquestionably the most important held in the White House since the president's ultimatum to this government, and finding it unsatisfactory practically decided upon a policy which at this hour seems certain to involve hostilities.

The whole record will be laid before congress and the question is now earnestly considered as to what shall be the particular form our policy shall take in bringing to an end the horrors in Cuba and ending the independence of the island.

Propositions ranging from a simple recognition of Cuban independence to a straight-out declaration of war have been urged at the cabinet, but there is hardly a doubt that the majority of congress awaits the executive lead before taking action, and is disposed to accept President McKinley's suggestions on this point. It is thought that any of the resolutions, except possibly simple recognition of independence, would lead to war.

There were, of course, all sorts of rumors in circulation, including reports of mediation by some European powers, but no such suggestion has come to this government, for as late as a week ago, in response to a question, Assistant Secretary Day said there had been no offer of mediation by any foreign government.

MUST GO TO CONGRESS.

One member of the cabinet, in speaking of the meeting today, spoke substantially as follows:

In the morning it was apparent to all of us that, having exhausted all diplomatic efforts to bring about a better condition of affairs in Cuba and they having failed, the whole question must be submitted to congress. At our afternoon meeting the president requested each member of the cabinet to express freely his individual opinion as to what should be done.

The discussion was entirely on the lines indicated by the members. Nothing definite was decided upon and no conclusions reached. The president will now take the views submitted to him under consideration preparatory to his message to congress, which will be sent early next week.

President McKinley has done a great deal of work recently and appears pretty well satisfied with the results. He has not yet determined upon what recommendation will be communicated to congress.

My own individual opinion is that but little faith can be put in promises made by Spain and this makes me hesitate about accepting with any confidence its latest proposals.

At the first place it promised a long time ago that the reconcentros would be released. The reconcentros would be released, but it kept them under military supervision. Who is to tell whether it will adhere to this expressed intention.

Broadly, there appears to be three courses open to the president in dealing further with this matter. The first of these is to accept the proposals submitted by Spain in reply to the American representations; the second to relegate the whole matter to congress and let that body do as it seems proper; and the third to wait a middle stand.

NO CONCLUSIONS REACHED.

But, as I said before, nothing has yet been determined upon by the president, or if he has reached a decision he did not communicate it to the members of the cabinet this afternoon.

Yes, reference was made by Spain to the Maine matter in the reply it sent through Minister Woodford. It made no offer to pay for the loss, but suggested that the matter be settled by arbitration. So far as I recall it expressed no regret for the accident and the whole thing was regarded as a cold blooded statement.

The second session of the cabinet lasted from 5 o'clock until 6:30.

The Spanish minister called at the State department at 4:30 o'clock and was in conference with Judge Day for some time. Although there was the strictest reserve as to what had occurred, it can be stated positively that the United States submitted no further propositions, nor did the Spanish minister offer anything which changed the situation of affairs.

Both sides regard the issue as made up with no likelihood of further negotiations between now and the time when the president will submit the whole case to congress. The United States has presented its demand and Spain has given its answer. Thus the case stands.

While this brings a halt to the active negotiations which have been in progress for the last few days, it does not mean that diplomatic relations between the two countries are terminated, for such a step is the last preliminary before an actual state of war.

WOODFORD SAYS FROM HARM.

United States Minister Woodford remains at his post at Madrid and is said to be entirely safe from harm. The Spanish minister, Senor Polo y Bernebe, also remains at his post at Washington. The critical condition of the last few days has led him and his staff to consider "what disposition of their effects would be made in case their position were untenable."

From the Spanish side there is the

MUCH ANXIETY IN MADRID

Castilians Are Somewhat Worried Over Present Outlook.

BANKING ON EUROPEAN INTERVENTION

Evidently Think that Austria and Russia Are Likely to Thrust Their Fingers Into the Cuban Pie.

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MADRID, April 1.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—There is considerable curiosity mingled with anxiety in the Spanish capital because the people are led by the press to expect a reply from President McKinley to the Spanish memorandum. Many seem to expect the president and Spain may come to an understanding. The ministerial press lays much stress on the fact that Woodford did not, they say, moot Cuban independence in any shape, because had he done so would have been duly reported. They also say on the question of the Maine disaster that no responsibility could arise from purely accidental causes. As regards the armistice Spain might take the idea into consideration if proposed by the rebels themselves. Much importance is attached here to the telegram from the Cuban autonomous cabinet sent to President McKinley. All the papers tonight allude to the favorable attitude of the European powers, chiefly Austria and Russia.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.
SPAIN MAY YET BACK DOWN.
Possibility that Does Will Decline to Face the Issue.
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LONDON, April 1.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—The progress of the present fateful negotiations between the United States and Spain is followed with intense interest by the British public. Interviews obtained this evening among members of Parliament in the House of Commons lobby evoke the opinion that Spain as a last resort would find some means of escaping for which she has no resources and which must eventually not only in Cuban independence but enormously increase Spain's already ruinous burden of debt. A radical member expressed the opinion that the British government should notify Spain that the British North American squadron would assist in repelling any attack on the defenseless east coast cities. In contrast with this, however, there are undoubted evidences of pro-Spanish sympathy in conservative circles and press.

The Globe, conservative, publishes an editorial today showing a decided anti-American bias, raising a warning voice regarding possible further interference of the United States elsewhere if its action in Cuba is allowed to pass without a protest. The St. James Gazette, also conservative, comments in the same spirit, expressing a doubt as to the issue of the reconcentros referring to the Madrid opera house display. It says: "When it comes to dramatic displays of emotion, real or feigned, the United States can give a good many points to Spain, as the Cuban business has shown over and over again," but winds up with a general argument in favor of American intervention.

Astor's Pall Mall Gazette gives for once unqualified support to the policy of the American people, declaring of an independence solution: "It seems more than likely the Spanish government will have to face it, if not this afternoon, at any rate before they are quit of Woodford."

Little importance is attached in political circles here to rumors of intervention by European powers, especially France and Russia, as all are present without antagonizing the United States by taking the Spanish side for sentimental reasons. France is the only power which has accorded a sympathetic reception to Spain's representations, but Hanotaux's reply is cautiously platonic.

Madrid dispatches here are vague and contradictory, pointing to the conclusion that Sagasta's chief object is delay.

Commander Brownson is at present offering tempting prices to shipowners for nineteenth century steamers for unarmored cruiser purposes. There is not a very large number of this class of vessels available, but it is said he has already obtained two. Shipowners in London and Liverpool are today paying war rates for insurance on all vessels going to American ports.

SECURITIES SUFFER A DECLINE.

Much Concern is Manifest in Financial Circles.

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MADRID, April 1.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—All funds and securities declined heavily today. The present stage of the crisis causes the utmost concern in financial circles, though the government has made arrangements with the bank of Spain for considerable advances, and for three months with a guarantee of one year's proceeds of the tobacco monopoly and stamp duties.

All the papers today applaud the regiment and government in their determination shown in replying to the American proposals for intervention as an infringement on Spanish sovereignty in Cuba. They seem to trust chiefly to the idea that the president will initiate Grant and succeed in imposing conciliatory views on congress. The liberal press in Spain must trust only to its own energy and resources. El Imparcial asserts that an active exchange of communications is passing between the French, Russian and Spanish governments to enable the two above cabinets to exercise pressure on America to induce her to assent to the terms proposed by Spain. Imparcial adds that the government has received a favorable impression of the attitude of the European and American powers, which are alleged to be displeased by America showing a disposition to join England on the Chinese question.

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Peaceful Banquets at Rome.
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ROME, April 1.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—Ambassador Draper last night entertained the Spanish ambassador, among other guests, at a dinner. Mr. O'Connell gave a banquet in honor of General Colla and the state of the American and Spanish embassies. All drank to peace and hearty applause. It is understood the paper is extremely anxious to maintain peace and highly approves these peaceful entertainments and signified his pleasure thereat.

Relief Work Moves Smoothly.

HAVANA, April 1.—Consul General Leo says that the relief work under the charge of himself, Senor Gomez and Mr. Van Derwater is moving smoothly and effectively, the supplies being plentiful for present uses, with a promise of additions when necessary.

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BRANN IS FATALLY WOUNDED

Editor of the Iconoclast a Victim of Personal Journalism.

HE PARTICIPATES IN THE SHOOTING

Inflicts Mortal Wounds on H. T. Davis During a Street Fight at Waco, in Which Others Are Also Injured.

DALLAS, Tex., April 1.—A special to the News from Waco, Tex., says: W. C. Brann, editor of the Iconoclast, and Captain M. T. Davis, met today and fought a revolver duel to the death. The combatants met just at 6 o'clock this afternoon on South Fourth street, in front of the Cotton Belt ticket office, and after exchanging a few words, both began emptying their revolvers into each other's bodies. When the battle was over Brann was found to be perforated in the left lung, the left leg and the right foot; Davis was shot through the right lung and through both of his arms. The surgeons say both men are likely to die.

The difficulty between the two men grew out of the Brann-Baylor feud of last year. Captain Davis' daughter are pupils of Baylor university and the references made in the Iconoclast to Baylor, which were generally construed to mean reflections on the moral character of the pupils and faculty, brought forth from Captain Davis a denunciation of Brann in language most forcible and direct.

The bitterness between them which began when the Brann-Baylor trouble arose grew intense when the Gerald-Harris tragedy occurred last November. It was often predicted that when Apostle Brann and Captain Davis met there would be bloodshed. Captain Davis being a fearless man and ready on all occasions to express himself. The publications of Brann against Baylor university wounded him deeply and he took every occasion to make his feeling known.

This afternoon Brann and his business manager, W. H. Ward, were across the street from the Cotton Belt office and were seen crossing the street together, going in the direction of French's book store. Captain Davis' office being between the book store and the Cotton Belt office. When Brann and Ward reached the front of the book store Captain Davis was in front of his office.

The words that passed between them were in terms of reproach and they lost no time in getting out their weapons. About ten seconds were occupied in the shooting, at the end of which Brann and Davis lay bleeding. W. H. Ward, Brann's business manager, was shot through the right hand, the bones being shattered.

A wild bullet hit Motorman Kennedy in the knee. Kennedy was passing on his car. Another wild bullet hit Eugene Kepler in the foot. The wild bullet wounds are not serious.

A reporter visited Apostle Brann since he was shot. He was at home on a couch surrounded by surgeons. His intellectual face being as white as snow. His wife and many friends were with him. He is too weak to talk and is probably past surgery, although the doctors say there is some slight chance for him.

Captain Tom Davis was taken to the Pacific hotel and is regarded as mortally wounded, his right lung being cruelly lacerated. Both men are bleeding internally and are faint. At a late hour both men were alive, but appear to be sinking.

DALLAS, Tex., April 2.—12:45 a. m.—A special from Waco to the News says Brann is dying and can survive but a few hours.

OHIO GETTING READY FOR WAR

Bill to Appropriate a Million Dollars for a Defense Fund.

COLUMBUS, O., April 1.—Senator Riley has introduced a bill to appropriate \$1,000,000 to Ohio on a war footing.

The bill of Mr. Riley provides that the \$1,000,000 proposed to be appropriated by the state is to be expended to defray the expense of the national guard, naval militia and volunteers in defense of the state and for the support of the federal government in the event of war with Spain. The money is to be used to the amount of \$450,000 in the purchase of arms and equipments for the national guard under the direction of the governor. A half million is then directed to be used in carrying out any requisites of the president to protect the federal government. An extraordinary contingency fund of \$50,000 is further provided to be placed under the control of the governor. To carry out the act the sinking fund commission of the state is authorized to borrow the money. The same act also authorizes the governor to increase the national guard to 10,000 men to be held in readiness for call by the president.

An effort was made to pass the bill under suspension of the rules, but it was found that there were not enough senators present to take this step, and it was referred to the committee on finance.

When the members found it could not be passed in the senate today, Representative Parker of Cleveland introduced an identical similar bill in the house. As in the senate, it was greeted with much excitement. The lack of a quorum, however, also prevented immediate action, and it was referred to the house finance committee.

DANISH ISLANDS ARE GIVEN UP.

Project is Abandoned by the Senate for the Present.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The senate spent almost the entire day in consideration of the resolution presented yesterday for the acquisition of the Danish West Indian islands, and the session was closed by the practical withdrawal of the resolution by Senator Lodge, its author.

He stated that the debate had developed such a wide difference of opinion in the senate, there had heretofore been such unanimity, that he would not further press the matter at a time when the president had not the support of all senators of all parties.

WILL NOT WAIT BEYOND MONDAY.

President Informed of the Situation in Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Senators and members of congress who saw the president today told him that it was not possible for congress to delay the Cuban question beyond Monday; that if Spain has asked further delay it would serve only to increase the uncertainty in congress. It was his opinion that neither Spain nor the administration would be granted further time.

THE BULLETIN.

Weather for Nebraska—Warmer; Southerly Winds.

- 1 Outlook very favorable.
- 2 Another heavy rain.
- 3 Nebraska news.
- 4 Another special for Cuba.
- 5 Ohio's Exposition Plans.
- 6 Council Bluffs Local Matters.
- 7 Town Legislature Adjourns.
- 8 News and Comment.
- 9 Dan's Business Review.
- 10 Madrid Opinion Voted.
- 11 Prominent Safe Blower Arrested.
- 12 Call for a Race Congress.
- 13 Bits of Feminine Gossip.
- 14 News and Comment.
- 15 Commercial and Financial News.
- 16 "The Cave of Avarice."

Temperature at Omaha:	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	38	1 p. m. 38
6 a. m.	39	2 p. m. 38
7 a. m.	39	3 p. m. 38
8 a. m.	40	4 p. m. 38
9 a. m.	40	5 p. m. 38
10 a. m.	40	6 p. m. 40
11 a. m.	39	7 p. m. 40
12 m.	38	8 p. m. 37

SPANISH SHIPS LEAVE HAVANA.

Vicaya and Oquendo Steam Away from the Harbor.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.)
HAVANA, April 1.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—The Vicaya and Oquendo steamed eastward at 5 o'clock this afternoon, amidst nearly as much enthusiasm as they entered. Solid crowds of Spaniards lined the quays and cheered for the Spanish navy. There was no anti-American shouting. It was a great outburst of patriotism over the sailing forth of the ships perhaps to fight. The Vicaya carried Commodore Luis Pastor. He signalled orders to the Oquendo. Both ships were deep in the water with supplies. Havana newspapers print the announcement of the departure, without stating the destination. As the big black armored cruisers slowly glided out of the harbor's narrow neck Cabanas' walls were lined on one side with recruits from Spain, who hurled their straw service hats into the air and "Viva Espana" called out every now and then with the rest of the crowds on the opposite docks cheering wildly and the two seamen on each bridge chanting out the sounding as the ships moved along. The scene was lively, inspiring and touchingly patriotic. As frequently noted, Spaniards may be expected to fight hard when "stood up against."

La Lucha today urges vigorous action, claiming that Spain will lose less in the loss of Cuba and Porto Rico than in national honor in submitting to American dictation, as today's dispatches seemingly indicate. Madrid cables that the government neither accepts nor rejects the American ultimatum. Blanco will soon issue a proclamation urging all Spaniards to join the volunteers' organization. Last night he told them he could not maintain public order should the actions of the Spanish government rouse the lower elements here to anti-American or anti-autonomical demonstrations. It is announced that Spain is receiving from an English concern 200 heavy gun projectiles weekly. Both sets of Madrid dispatches of today state that nothing can be done until the Cortes meets. SYLVESTER SCOVILL.

SPAIN'S REPLY TO MCKINLEY.

Practically Closes Up All Diplomatic Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following is an abstract from the telegram received from General Woodford on the evening of March 31, on the general situation in Cuba. He informs the government of the United States that General Blanco has revoked the decree relating to the reconcentros in the western provinces of Cuba, which are understood to be the provinces of Matanzas, Santa Clara, Habana and Pinar del Rio; that the Spanish government has placed at the disposal of the governor general the credit of 3,000,000 pesetas (\$600,000) to the end that the country people may return at once and with success to their labors.

In the Spanish government's public order showing assistance to feed and succor the necessitous which may be sent from the United States in accordance with the plan now in operation.

It proposes to confide the preparation for an honorable and stable peace to the insular parliament, without whose concurrence the Spanish government would not be able to arrive at the final result, it being understood that the powers reserved by the constitution to the central government are not lessened or diminished.

As the Cuban Cortes will not meet until the 4th day of May, the Spanish government will, on its part, object to a suspension of hostilities, if asked for by the insurgents, from the general-in-chief, with whom it will be able to determine the duration and condition of the suspension.

PRESIDENT IS ACTING ADVISEDLY.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A special to the Daily News from Washington says: From one of the senators who has been in consultation at the White House three times a day ever since the situation became critical, the following statement was obtained this afternoon: The president is fastened on the proposition that Spain must move out bodily. He also knows absolutely that Spain cannot, or at least, will not, consent to this complete abandonment. That means war. The president squarely faces that. He is not ready to recognize certain serious unpopularity.

McKinley feels he would be guilty of great negligence if the deficiencies by not made good before war was planned for war. Had he not felt so matters would have been advanced to a point where the United States could have stopped the coming of the torpedo flotilla. This fact will manifest itself Monday or Tuesday, when the naval and military committees in the house and senate will give information which the members should know, that will have a tendency to sober them up a bit.

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LINCOLN IS SCORCHED

Destructive Fire Rages in Nebraska's Capital City.

LOSS IS OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

Entire Business Portion of the City Threatened.

WATER SERVICE PROVES INSUFFICIENT

Davis and Richards Buildings on O Street Destroyed.

THEIR CONTENTS ARE A TOTAL LOSS

Engine and Nine Men from Omaha Go to the Rescue on a Special Over the Burlington Road.

LINCOLN, April 1.—(Special Telegram.)—Fire, which started in the basement of the three-story brick building occupied by the A. M. Davis Carpet and Furniture company, called out the full force of the fire department and threatened the business center of Lincoln with destruction for several hours tonight.

At midnight the fire had developed into one of the worst Lincoln has ever seen. The Davis building and contents are a total loss. The four-story Richards block to the west was burning and the fire was beyond control. The chief of the fire department then wired to Omaha for help. The water service and the pressure were miserable, the streams not reaching above the third stories.

Shortly after midnight all buildings fronting on O street from Eleventh to Twelfth street were threatened. The Richards block at Eleventh and O streets is totally destroyed. Its cost is estimated at \$70,000, but the insurance amounts to but \$30,000. There were about sixty occupants in the building, including the American Exchange National bank. A number of the occupants of offices on upper floors were successful in saving a large portion of their furniture and books, but the loss on furniture and fixtures will amount to over \$25,000.

East of the Richards block is the Davis building, where the fire originated. The building and stock is all burned, but both were insured for more than their value. The building was valued at \$12,000 and the stock at \$35,000. The entire building was occupied by the A. M. Davis Carpet company.

SPREAD OF THE FLAMES.

Next to the Davis building was the one occupied by Mrs. Gosper's millinery store on the ground floor, the upper floors being occupied by roomers. Everything is burned save a small portion of the millinery stock, which was taken from the building. The building was estimated to be worth \$12,000, and the millinery stock between \$3,000 and \$10,000. The stock was insured for about a third of its value. The building, however, is fully covered by insurance. Occupants of all other buildings in the block fronting on O street have commenced to carry out all movable furniture.

The total loss will probably equal, if not exceed, \$150,000.

At 2:30 the progress of the flames seems to be checked in the Gosper building, which will be badly gutted in the upper stories. The vault in the American Exchange bank seems to be intact.

The building occupied by the Nebraska Mercantile Insurance company is entirely destroyed, but the company saved all its records and valuable papers. This is the company of which Governor Holcomb is president. The Farmers' Mutual Insurance company, with offices in the Richards block, also saved its records and papers.

All through the night there has been the best of order in the city, and no acts of vandalism have been detected. This in spite of the fact that many of the sidewalks are lined with goods and effects taken from the burning and threatened buildings.

Was received by Chief Redell shortly after midnight that the fire in Lincoln was beyond control and that hose and an engine were needed. Communication was made with the mayor, who directed that arrangements be made at once to send the desired relief. A special train was engaged on the B. & M., consisting of one coal car and a way car and the apparatus considered most useful was taken to the freight depot at Eighth and Jackson streets. This consisted of a heavy engine and a hose wagon, holding 2,000 feet of hose. The facilities for transferring the apparatus to the cars were poor and considerable time was consumed making the transfer. The horses were unhitched and the engine was run up the platform by hand. The weight is five tons and it was with considerable difficulty that its bulk was safely transferred to the car. There was sufficient room for the hose wagon also on the same car. Operations at this end were conducted by Chief Redell and Commissioner Peabody and the nine men sent in charge of the apparatus were under the direction of Battalion Chief Salter.

At eight minutes to 2 o'clock the train pulled out under the direction of Conductor E. Walters and Engineer F. M. Smith, the latter having received orders to run as fast as possible. It was the belief of railroad officials that the relief train would reach Lincoln before 3 o'clock.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN TORONTO.

One Fireman is Killed and Several Others Injured.

TORONTO, Ont., April